FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1833 [NO. 819.

...NNETS and HATS.

...Case Tuscan BONNETS,
...1 do Belgian ditto.
...2 do Misses, assorted.
—*Also*—
...0 doz. Palm leaf HATS,
...er Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
...8, 1833. 14-tf.

...000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
...ed and for sale low for cash or country
HENRY HORN.
...15. 15-tf.

...Plaistering, for sale by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
79-tf.

Just Receiving,

...Porto Rico SUGAR,
...gs Cuba Coffee.
...Casks Sweet Malaga WINE,
do Dry do do,
do Sherry do,
do Marseilles Madeira do,
...gs Spice,
...es Wool Hats,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
...18. 11-tf.

FRESH LIME.

...Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
...lle, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

Notice.

...scriber having determined on closing his ...t business in Fayetteville, will sell out his

...CK OF FANCY GOODS

...At prime cost, consisting of
...ne Cloths and Cassimeres,
...Silks and Satin Levantines,
...e-Berlin and Gros-de-Naples,
...ncy colored Silks, all kinds,
...t variety of fancy Shawls,
...Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
...ic, Jacconet and Swiss Muslins,
...t variety of Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
...gauze and bobinet lace Veils,
...t Lace Tippets and Collars,
...Vestings and Italian Cravats,
...ck and horseskin Gloves,
...zines and Bombazetts,
...s, Laces and Footings,
...es and Ginghams,
...ic and furniture Dimity,
...se fine Leghorn Bonnets,
...itto, low priced,
...ble Bonnets and Caps,
...Shoes and Looking Glasses,
...s Cords and Beaverteens,
...ortment of rich bonnet Ribbons,
...t variety of miscellaneous articles.
...h will be sold much lower than former
HENRY L. JONES.
...ille, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

The Subscriber

...t received on consignment, and offers for
...Person street,
...0 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
...6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.
WILL. O. JEFFREYS.
...r 10, 1832.

...ADLOCK'S

...le Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.
...t the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

...NIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted ...gent for the collection of all Notes and ...due to me, with instructions to proceed ...tely, by legal process, against all who ...n first application.
WM L HAWLEY.

...for sale at my Store, three doors East of ...quare, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—
...d Upper Leather,
... and Harness do.
...ins,
...hiladelphia Calf Skins,
...eal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
..., Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
...on and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or re-
...d Wool Hats,
...Thread, and Black Varnish,
...Shoe Lasts, assorted,
... with a general assortment of Groceries.

...ugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
...and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
...co ditto, in bbls.
...p. old white COFFEE, for family use.
JOHN MUNN.
76tf.

NEW FIRM.

...bscribers respectfully announce to their ...nd the public, that they have purchased ...f Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend ... the Tailoring Business under the Firm o

...TH, McDONALD & CO.

...outh of Market Square, where they re- ...come and examine for themselves.
...ck consists of a very general assortment ...k and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSI- ...rted, superior quality, best plain and fi- ...ETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all ...IMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a ... of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, ...t. They pledge themselves to dispose ...s at the most moderate prices, and all ...ted to them will be done neatly and in a ... manner.
DANIEL SMITH,
JNO MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON,
...832. 83-tf.

...ceived by Steam Boat Henrietta,
...Hhds. Molasses,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 doz. Champaign,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 casks fresh Lime—for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
...10. 10tf

...OMASTOWN LIME.

...Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
...5th, 1832.

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)
ALSO,
Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.
R. MAYNARD & CO.
October 2. 800-tf.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
North East corner of Market Square

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM*, for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.

ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88-tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
March 20. 72tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons that are indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle the same, as I am closing my business in Fayetteville. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

HENRY L. JONES.
December 18th, 1832. 11-tf

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce*,

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE

Dry Goods,

MEN'S CLOAKS.
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
JOHN MUNN.
December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

For Sale,

A NEAT family CARRIAGE and Pannel GIG.—*Also*, BAROUCHES, Stick GIGS, light WAGONS, &c.
GARDNER & McKETHAN,
COACH MAKERS.
Fayetteville, December 4, 1832. 9tf.

NOTICE.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Henrietta, the following Goods:
5 hhds prime Sugar,
8 bbls Tanners' Oil,
1 hhd best Winter Lamp Oil,
20 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
200 lbs Dry Do.
20 boxes 8x10 Window Glass,
2 tons Castings, assorted, some large Pots and Kettles, Wagon Boxes, &c.
1 Ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Ginger, Madder, Camphor, &c.
JONES FULLER.
Nov. 27, 1832. 4-tf

Sale of Valuable Property.

THE Subscriber having determined to close his business in Fayetteville, will sell, on the 20th day of February, at his Store, his entire stock of

DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

My **HOUSE AND LOT** on Dick Street, with all the Improvements thereon.

ALSO, a very pleasant SUMMER RESIDENCE four miles from town, on the Murchison Road, known as the Mill Creek House, with 100 acres of LAND, and a very excellent Mill Site thereon; Dam already erected, and immediately at the house a Spring of excellent Water.

ALSO, Pleasant Hill House, with all the Improvements, say Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Warehouse, Stable, Dairy, and many other Improvements. The tract contains 200 acres, 40 acres of which are cleared, with a good young Orchard, and all under a good fence. The above is one of the most healthy and pleasant Summer Retreats in this county.

ALSO, One Tract of Land on east side of Cape Fear River, joining John D. Toomer, Esq.

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Consisting of Side Boards, Beaureaus, Secretary and Book Case, Dining and Tea Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedding, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Fenders and Fire Irons, China, Crockery, and Cut Glass. With a complete assortment of Kitchen Furniture.

Also, Horses, Cows, Hogs, &c.

One 4 horse Wagon and Gear.
One 3 horse do. do.
Farming Utensils, &c. &c.
Also, 1 valuable young

Negro Woman & 2 Children

Of good character.

Also, 1 Share of Lafayette Hotel Stock.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under $105, cash. All over $105 and under $300, 90 days. All over $300 and under $500, 3 and 6 months. All over $500, 3, 6, and 9 months.

HENRY L. JONES.
Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1833. 18-ts.

Important Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE

In the Town of Fayetteville, No. Carolina.

ON Tuesday the 26th day of March next, at the Town House, or on the pavement in front of the premises, will be sold at Public Auction, the following desirable and very valuable LOTS, viz:

One Lot, corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, 46 feet front on Hay street, running back to Franklin street, being the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, the foundations (which are of stone and very substantial) and the brick thereon included.

Also, five other Lots East of and adjoining the above, each 21 feet front and rear, running back to Franklin street 288 feet.

The above Lots are all situated between the new Lafayette Hotel and Market Square, being in the most valuable business part of the town, the side walks in front handsomely paved and curbed with stone. Indisputable titles will be given.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of one, two, three and four years, purchasers to give bonds, bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for Robert Donaldson.
Fayetteville, February 5. 18ts.

To the Public.

I Regret being compelled to notice an absurdity that made its appearance in the last week's Journal, signed H. Balsan, Surgeon Dentist, deprecating the use of human teeth, by saying that there was imminent danger of disease being produced by their insertion, and at the same time endeavoring to gull the public into a belief that the material manufactured by himself, was the only substitute for teeth. I feel it a duty I owe to the public, as well as to myself, to state that it is unfounded. I have been almost daily using human teeth for six or seven years, without ever witnessing the slightest unpleasant effect from their being inserted; during which time, I have inserted a number of mineral incorruptible teeth, all of which failed to give satisfaction. There are many serious objections to the mineral incorruptible teeth, some of which I will endeavor to explain, to the satisfaction of the public.

Objection 1st. There is nothing like animation in their appearance; 2d, there is nothing like congeniality between them and the gum; 3d, and worst of all, their extreme liability to crack.

I therefore caution the public against the serious imposition of any mineral or composition teeth whatever.

I am unable to say whether *his* prejudice proceeds from ignorance or an unwillingness to pay the price which the scarcity and value of human teeth command.

In conclusion to the above remarks, I would refer to Dr. Fitch of New York, whose work can be found in almost every Book store.

S. M. WHEATON, Dental Surgeon.
February 5. 18tf.

The Editors of the Press and Advertiser in Wilmington, will please publish the above till forbid.
S. M. W.

NASH'S EXCHANGE & LOTTERY OFFICE,
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

Lotteries soon to be drawn.

VIRGINIA DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY—No. 2.
To be drawn at Richmond, on Friday, the 15th inst.
66 NUMBER LOTTERY—TEN DRAWN BALLOTS.
CAPITAL PRIZES, $30,000, AND $10,000.
LOWEST PRIZE, $12.—Price of Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

VIRGINIA WELLSBURG LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 2, draws at Richmond, on the 19th inst.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $10,000.
Whole Tickets $4, Halves $2, Quarters $1
Tickets in the above, or other Lotteries soon to be drawn, will be promptly attended to and the Drawings forwarded.—Address,
PAUL NASH,
Petersburg, Virginia.
Drawn Numbers in Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, No. 1.
6, 50, 47, 66, 64, 23, 11, 44, 27, 15.
6, 47, 50, Capital Prize of $25,000.
February 5. 18td.

To Rent,

A LARGE LOT on Haymount, adjoining the residence of the Subscriber.
E. J. HALE.

New Books.

JUST received, John Q. Adams's Poem; History of British India; Match Making; Letters on Magic; The Refugee, by Mrs. Trollope; Worcester's Sketches; Hume, Smollett and Bissett's History of England; Rollin's Ancient History; Josephus; Lee's Memoirs; Rectory of Valehead; Lardner's Encyclopedia, Token & Souvenir; Carpenter's Guide; Family Bibles, cheap; do. elegant; Polyglot do.; Watson's Theological Dictionary; Jay's Exercises; Evening do.; Jay's Prayers: Bible Illustrations; Daily Scripture Commentary; Saint's Pocket Book; Bickerstith on Prayer; Bunyan's Come & welcome; Rise & Progress; Allen's Alarm; Cecil's Remains; Beveridge's Religious Exercises; Law's Call; Cruden's & Brown's Concordance; Sacra Privata; Hobart's Sermons on Redemption; Cooke's Essay, Village & Methodist Hymns; Quills; Blank Books; School Books, Paper, &c. &c.
Jan. 28. E. J. HALE.

PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of N. Carolina.

Whereas by an act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to establish *the Bank of North Carolina*," it is made the duty of the Governor, to issue his proclamation, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, appointing five Commissioners at each of the places hereinafter named, to open books of subscription for stock in said Bank, amounting to the sum of one million of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each:—Now I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of North Carolina, in obedience to the said Act of Assembly, do hereby issue this my proclamation, appointing Edward B. Dudley, Thos. B. Wright, James F. McRee, Owen Holmes and Robert H. Cowan, Commissioners to open books of subscription for the purpose aforesaid at Wilmington. John W. Wright, John H. Hall, Duncan McRae, Edward L. Winslow and Daniel M'Dairmid, at Fayetteville. Thomas Marshall, David W. Borden, Otway Burns, Jeconias Pigott and Benjamin Leecraft, at Beaufort. R. D. Speight, Samuel Simpson, Wm Hollister, Wm. Gaston and John M. Roberts, at Newbern. Thos. H. Blount, Allen Grist, Abner P. Neal, James Ellison and Eli Hoyt, at Washington. Josiah Collins, Sen., Jos. B. Skinner, David W. Stone, Nathaniel Brewer, and Jonathan H. Haughton, at Edenton. Andrew Joiner, Mark H. Pettaway, Edmund B. Freeman, William B. Lockhart and Thomas Burgess, at Halifax. Horatio N. Williams, Benjamin Sutton, John C. McMorine, Miles White and Isaiah Fearing, at Elizabeth City. Joseph R. Lloyd, James W. Clarke, Peter Evans, Exum Lewis and Henry Austin, at Tarborough. Joseph Gales, William Boylan, James Grant, Alfred Jones and Charles L. Hinton, at Raleigh. James Webb, James S. Smith, William A. Graham, Frederick Nash and Alfred Moore, at Hillsborough. George Williamson, Stephen Dodson, Willie Jones, Samuel Watkins and Azariah Graves, at Milton. John M. Morehead, Jesse Lindsay, Henry Humphreys, Robert Maxwell and Jonathan Parker, at Greensborough. John Hill, Charles F. Bagge, Emanuel Shober, Thomas T. Armstrong and Matthew R. Moore, at Salem. David F. Caldwell, Maxwell Chambers, Thomas L. Cowan, Michael Brown and Richard H. Alexander, at Salisbury. John Smith, Clement Marshall, Alexander Little, Adam Lockhart and William Dismukes, at Wadesborough. John Irwin, Eli Springs, William Davidson, William I. Alexander and Samuel McCombs, at Charlotte. Lawson Henderson, Vardry McBee, John Hoke, Daniel M. Forney and Bartlett Shipp, at Lincolnton. William P. Waugh, Edmund Jones, Walter Lenoir, Samuel F. Patterson and James Wellborn, at Wilkesborough. Thomas Walton, Isaac T Avery, Robert Pearson, William Dickson, and John W. Carson, at Morganton. James M. Smith, Samuel Chunn, James W. Patton, Richard E. Fortune and Samuel W. Davidson, at Asheville. The books of subscription will be opened at the places aforesaid under the direction of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, on Monday, the fourth day of February next, and continued open for the space of sixty days thereafter, at the expiration of which time they will be returned to the Executive Department at Raleigh.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at Raleigh, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1833, and of American Independence, the fifty-seventh.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

By the Governor,
W. R. HILL, *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 22, 1833.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in conformity to the foregoing Proclamation of the Governor of the State of North Carolina, a Book of Subscription for Stock in the "*Bank of North Carolina*" was opened on Monday, the 4th instant, at the Bank of Cape Fear, in this town, and will at that place be continued open every day during Bank hours, for the space of sixty days from that time, for the purpose aforesaid.

JOHN W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
EDWARD L. WINSLOW,
DAN'L McDIARMID, } Comm'rs.
Fayetteville, 5th Feb. 1833. 18-13dA.

Bank of Newbern,

January 7th, 1833.

AT the late annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF NEWBERN, on the first Monday of this month,—It was

Resolved, That a Dividend of twenty-five per cent. on each and every Share of the Capital Stock of said Bank be, and the same is hereby declared and made payable to the Stockholders, or their legal Representatives, on and after the first day of March next, under the following rules and regulations, to wit: First—all payments shall be made at the principal Bank to the Stockholder, or his Attorney, duly appointed, on production of the original certificate. Second—Payment of Dividend of Capital shall be evidenced by the receipt of the Stockholder or his Attorney, in a Book prepared for that purpose. Third—All payments of Dividend of Capital shall be endorsed on the Certificate of Stock, by the Cashier at the time of making payment. Fourth—The transfer Book shall be closed on the twentieth day of February next, and remain closed until the first day of March following, and no Share on which a Dividend of Capital may be made, shall thereafter be transferred on the Books of this Bank.

Extract from the Journal of the Stockholders.
JNO. W. GUION, *Cashier.*
January 18th, 1833. 17tf.

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF*, put up expressly for family use, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
January 28. 17tf.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,
25 Hhds New crop MOLASSES,
29 Bags Java Coffee,
10 barrels Cider, For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 5. 17tf.

Chairs.

20 DOZ. Windsor and Flag bottom CHAIRS, of different qualities. *Also*,
A few Rocking Chairs,
For sale by A. KIMBALL.
January 28 17-tf.

Molasses & Coffee.

20 Hhds. New Crop Bright MOLASSES,
30 bags prime Cuba COFFEE,
Just received and for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
Jan. 29, 1833. 17-3w.

Shoes, &c.

50 Cases, comprising a general assortment of SHOES, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, received per Steamer Jno. Walker.
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 28. 17tf.

A Valuable LOT For Sale.

THE Lafayette Hotel Company will sell at Auction, on Saturday, the 16th February, at the Lafayette Hotel, a LOT OF GROUND adjoining the Hotel Lot, fronting on Hay street about forty feet. Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. For any information respecting the Lot, apply to W. WHITEHEAD, or JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 28. 17ts.

Valuable Saw & Grist Mill

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 16th February next, (unless a private sale be previously made,) the MILL and LANDS appertaining thereto, situate at the mouth of Cross creek, formerly John Clark's, and lately worked by Duncan McNeill, Esq.

A HOUSE and LOT in Campbellton, adjacent to the same. Persons disposed to purchase are requested to examine the premises. Information as to the Property and the terms of sale, may be known on application to the Subscriber.
J. W. WRIGHT, Cashier.
Fayetteville, January 21, 1833. 16ts.

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP*, just received pr. Steamer John Walker, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
January 28. 17-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified at December Term, of Cumberland County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of Thomas Fuller, dec'd, hereby requests those indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
THO. J. CURTIS, *Administrator.*
December 11, 1832 15tf.

Further Notice.

ON Wednesday, the 20th day of February next, will be sold on a credit of twelve months, at the late Dwelling House of the deceased, all the HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and other things too tedious to mention.
T. J. CURTIS.
Mr. E. Fuller will attend to all the above business. 17ts.

400 Sacks of blown SALT, for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
January 15. 15tf.

Earthenware, China, & Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. IMPORTERS, 88, *Water Street, New York*, are receiving their Spring Importations in the above line; comprising a great variety of the Newest Patterns, which are offered to Southern Merchants at the most reduced prices possible for the article to be sold at.

In addition to the above, they have a large and complete assortment of gilt and plain LOOKING-GLASSES constantly on hand at low prices.

Hoping a continuation of the liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, we have made every exertion to lay in a Stock of the most desirable Goods for that market—and it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the interest of all those who may favor us with their orders.

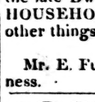
THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
Importers—88, Water Street, New York.
New York, January 18, 1833. 17 9t.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the month of March, 1830, a Negro Man named LINGO, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather yellow complected, about 48 years of age. I suppose him to be harbored by some white person in Cumberland County, near the head of Rockfish.—The above reward will be given for his confinement in any jail in North Carolina, $30 if delivered to me at Brownsville, S. Carolina, and $25 additional for the conviction of the harbourer.
FINLEY M. McKORKLE.
Brownsville, Marlboro' District, S. C., Jan. 20.

VALAUBLE PLANTATION

FOR SALE.



The Subscriber finding his business too extensive for his circumstances, is induced to offer for sale, his PLANTATION, which surpasses any other within his knowledge, in the State, in the division of fields and convenient buildings, such as a two story Dwelling House, with seven rooms, a Barn 120 feet long, with a proportionable width, and many necessary out Houses, all built on an elevated situation, within the time of eleven years; among other advantages is a never failing limestone Spring, convenient to the dwelling house; also a Well, never known to fail, with excellent water. The Tract contains about Two Hundred Acres, in part adapted to the culture of Cotton, Tobacco, and Grain, one hundred acres of which are in cultivation,—about 40 or 50 acres are rich Low Grounds, including a new Meadow, in good order.

Adjoining this tract, is a large body of wood land, which affords a good range for cattle and hogs, any quantity of which can be purchased of the owners, if desired.

☞The tract is situated about 2¼ miles N. E. of Salem, Stokes County, N. C., where those inclined to purchase, can call, view the premises, and learn further particulars.

ABRAHAM HAUSER.
Salem, Jan. 15, 1833. 17-6w.

Dr. S. M. WHEATON,

Dentist,

HAS taken lodgings at the Planter's Hotel, where he will remain a short time, and will be happy to render his professional services to those who may need them.

Refer to Hon. WM. GASTON,
Hon. GEO. E. BADGER,
Dr. JOHN BECKWITH,
Dr. RUFUS HAYWOOD,
Gov. STOKES.
Fayetteville, Jan. 22. 16tf.

Valuable Real Estate

For Rent, in the Town of Lumberton, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber offers for Rent for the present year, that well known Public House in Lumberton, for many years occupied by Mrs. Catharine Mac Neill, and for the three last years by Mr. Jno. F. Barnes. The Hotel and all the Out Buildings are in good repair. On the premises is a good garden and a well of good water. There will also be rented with the above, 300 acres of wood Land within one mile of the town, also, three vacant Lots in town under good fence, one of ten acres, one of six acres and one of five acres; also, a Lot with a comfortable Dwelling House with two fire places, nearly opposite the Hotel; also the Store House lately occupied by Mr. Barnes, and in the centre of business being on the corner of the Court House Square. For terms apply to Charles Moore, Esq. Lumberton, or to ANGUS TAYLOR,
January 21, 1833. (16tf) Fayetteville.

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels each of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.
LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.
Janaary 11, 1833. 15 tf

Temperance Meeting.

A MEETING of the Fayetteville Temperance Society is called by their Executive Committee, to be held in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on the evening of Tuesday, the 26th of February next. The American Temperance Society have appointed that day for Temperance Meetings in all the cities, towns and villages in the U. States; and recommended that a Temperance Society be formed in every place where there is none, and that suitable efforts be made to increase the number of members of societies already formed.

All the friends of Temperance in Town and in the neighbouring country are respectfully invited to attend the meeting in Fayetteville. The Committee will endeavor to make it interesting;—several Addresses may be expected.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Fayetteville, Jan. 28, 1833. 17tf.

State Bank of North Carolina,

Raleigh, January 14, 1833.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, held at their Banking House, this day, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of $50 per Share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina is hereby declared by the Stockholders, which shall be paid to the respective Stockholders, or their Representatives, on or before the first day of February next, at their Banking House, in the City of Raleigh.

That no payment shall be made without the production of the Certificates of Stock at the said Banking House.

That the Cashier shall, in a book prepared for the purpose, take Receipts for the various payments, and also endorse in red ink, on the Certificates, that such payments have been made.

That the Books for the transfer of Stock be closed on the 25th instant, and remain closed until the second day of February next. And no transfer shall be permitted on the Books of any Share on which a dividend has been paid.

WILL. POLK, Ch'm.
J. GALES, Sec'y. 16 4t.

Law of North Carolina.

An act amending the several acts of Assembly, incorporating the Roanoke and Cape Fear Navigation Companies; and prescribing the mode of enforcing the collection of tolls.

Whereas the power of seizing and selling any boat or vessel which may refuse to pay tolls when demanded, has been secured by acts of the General Assembly, to the Roanoke Navigation Company, and to the Cape Fear Navigation Company; and whereas doubts have arisen as to the constitutionality of said grant or power, because said acts have not expressly reserved to the owner or master of said boat or vessel, so seized as aforesaid the right of replevying the same; and whereas the right of replevying any boat or vessel so seized as aforesaid is a right at common law, and is not necessary to be secured by statute, yet to remove all doubts and to prescribe the mode of exercising said right to replevy.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter on the seizure of any boat or vessel by any collector of tolls of either of said Navigation Companies for the collection of tolls, the owner or master of said vessel so seized as aforesaid, or the agent of said owner, shall be permitted to replevy said boat or vessel so seized as aforesaid, by giving bond with two good securities in a sum not less than twice the amount of the toll claimed as aforesaid, payable to either of said companies in whose behalf the same has been demanded as aforesaid, conditioned for the appearance of said master or owner at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions or of the Superior Court of the County in which such seizure has been made as aforesaid at the discretion of the collector making such seizure, and further conditioned that the person giving said bond shall stand to, abide by, and perform such judgment or decree as may be rendered in favor of the Company in whose behalf such seizure has been made, and the Court at which such master or owner is bound to appear as aforesaid, shall make up at the appearance term an issue, to try if any thing is due to said Company for tolls as aforesaid by said master or owner and what amount is so due, and that the said issue shall stand for trial at the second term of the Court to which said bond may be returned as aforesaid, and said Court shall render judgment for the amount which may be due as aforesaid, and for costs of suit, and on judgment being rendered in favor of the obligee in said bond, judgment shall also be rendered against the securities on said bond on motion, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as on appeal bonds for appeals from the County to the Superior Courts; and that any collector of tolls of either of said companies in making said seizure as aforesaid shall be authorized and empowered to summon persons to

assist them and shall have in making such seizure all the power and authority of a Sheriff in executing a writ of Judicial attachment.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That the master or owner of every boat or vessel plying in the river Cape Fear, between the ports of Wilmington and Fayetteville, shall at the commencement and completion of every trip or voyage render to the collector of tolls of the Cape Fear Navigation Company a true and correct list of all articles on board such boat or vessel liable to toll as aforesaid, both at the port of departure and of destination, if required by the said collector of tolls, which list shall be rendered on oath, which oath any Justice of the Peace of the counties of New Hanover, Bladen and Cumberland, is authorised to administer; and the said master or owner omitting to furnish such list for forty-eight hours after the same may be required as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars to be sued for by action of debt in the Superior Court of the county in which such requisition may have been made, in the name and to use of any person sueing for the same, and the said collector of tolls shall have power and authority to enter at all times on board any such boat or vessel either lading or laded as aforesaid, to ascertain what articles may be on board liable to toll as aforesaid.

III. *Be it further enacted*, That any person resisting the seizure by any collector of tolls as aforesaid, or shall resist the entry on board of any boat or vessel to ascertain what articles are on board liable to toll as aforesaid, shall for each and every act of resistance be subject to indictment in the Superior Court of the county where such offence may be committed, and on conviction, such offender may be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court in which such conviction may take place; and in case any collector shall in such seizure transcend the powers vested in him by law, he or they shall be subject to indictment in like manner as persons making resistance.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Calhoun's resolutions having come up for consideration on the 28th ult.—

Mr. MANGUM rose and stated, that it was on his motion, some days ago, that these resolutions had been postponed, and made the order for to-day. The motives which had governed him, in making the motion at that time, operated on him at this moment to make a further postponement. He could not perceive that there was any good which was likely to arise, either to the country, or to the individual State which was immediately concerned, from the present discussion of the momentous principles which were involved in these resolutions, and the only effect of which would be to create an excitement mischievous in its tendency, and the issue of which could not be anticipated. It had been his hope that before this time there would have been a salutary action of the other branch of the Legislature, which would have dispensed with the necessity of any hasty action of this branch on a subject of such vast importance. With a view to the restoration of tranquility he had hoped that the measure now pending in the other House would have been by this time brought to a happy result; and that by this result the discontents which, in a particular manner, existed in one State of the Union, and which, in a less degree, prevailed in many others, would have been conciliated and soothed into harmony. He was aware that, in a certain quarter, there was a strong disposition to press upon the public mind, and to bring to a conclusion the vital question which now agitated the people. But, having, as he believed he had, accounts of the movements in that quarter, on which he could place the most implicit reliance, he entertained the belief that there was no ground to apprehend any dangerous movements. He still continued to hope, for he yet preserved his confidence in the good feeling, the justice, and the conciliating disposition of Congress, that the bill now pending in the other House, would be passed without further delay, and that thus tranquility would be substituted for the discontents which were now so prevalent; and cherishing this hope, he intended now to move to postpone the further consideration of these resolutions and the amendment until Thursday next, and, to make them the special order for that day. He would state at this time, that if there should have been no special action in the House upon this subject before that time, he should then be induced to move a further postponement of the resolutions for a few days. He therefore expressed his hope that they who were understood to be the personal friends of the Executive would make exertions to bring the matter to a peaceful issue, by urging the progress of the bill which was now pending; and that they would not, by pressing, at this moment, topics of so momentous a character, evince a disposition to prevent the other branch from having ample time for full deliberation and discussion. He did not intend, by his motion, to cut off debate, or to prevent the final action of Congress on the resolutions, as well as on all the great subjects, which had now been submitted for legislative deliberation. He would now move the postponement which he had indicated; and he appealed to the gentleman from South Carolina to accede to his proposition, and still to evince a disposition to trust that the sense of justice, and the love of peace and of union, would operate in Congress with such force that all these exciting questions would be settled to the satisfaction and the happiness of all.

He then moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolutions and amendment, and to make them the special order for Thursday next.

Several other motions having been made—

Mr. CALHOUN suggested that perhaps the object of all might be accomplished were the gentleman from North Carolina so to modify his motion, as merely to postpone the further consideration of the resolutions until to-morrow. He understood the Senator from North Carolina as signifying his assent to this suggestion.

But before he resumed his seat, he had to make a request of the Senator from Tennessee, as an act of justice, a sheer act of justice, which he had a right to claim at his hands, that he would withdraw the amendment which he had offered as a substitute for his resolutions. The State of South Carolina, acting in her sovereign capacity, and in defence of the rights reserved to her by the Constitution, had found it necessary to annul an act of Congress. The President of the United States, considering the State as a mere mass of individuals, assuming to exercise rights to which they were not entitled, had recommended to Congress the adoption of certain measures, and to this recommendation the Committee on the Judiciary had responded. He, standing there, as one of the representatives of the State of South Carolina, most unworthy to represent her at such an awful crisis, had submitted a series of propositions, with a view to bring the true question at once before the world. He had drawn up these resolutions with the utmost care, and with the most scrupulous attention to the meaning of the language; he had not admitted a proposition which was not true—he did not intend to say, merely, which he did not think to be true—but which was not actually true. This then was the plea in bar which he had put in, on the part of South Carolina. He had interposed between the President of the United States and the State of S. Carolina this plea in bar.

He had interposed the Constitution between S. Carolina, and the bill which had been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary at the recommendation of the Executive—a bill which he viewed as worse than an abomination—a bill to create a dictator, to erect a military despotism; and, let it be disguised as it might, to make war upon a sovereign State. As a plea of South Carolina in bar against this bill, he had interposed that sacred—did he say sacred?—no, no, that despised instrument, the Constitution, in the hope that it might arrest the step of unhallowed power, and bring back the measures of the General Government to the limits of constitutional right. And how had he been met, when he put in their plea? Instead of being met by a plain and manly denial of the facts stated in his resolutions, another plea had been put in opposition to his; and the result was, that they must be both considered in conjunction with each other, and that thus his propositions would not be disposed of in reference to the single principles which they declared.

There never was an individual, however culpable, who, standing in the situation of a common culprit, whatever the nature of his crime, who was not allowed, as a matter of right, to put in his own plea. But, in this case, the plea of a sovereign State of the Union was overlaid by another plea, with a view to prevent a judgment on its merits. He demanded, therefore, of the Senator from Tennessee to withdraw his amendment, in order that the question might not be subjected to embarrassment and difficulty, but that it might be taken and the facts laid down in the resolutions, and with a view to the argument by which those facts were to be sustained—facts and arguments which were so clear that no one could entertain a doubt respecting them. He concluded with a request that the Senator from Tennessee would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. GRUNDY stated that he had introduced his views, differing from those of the gentleman from S. Carolina, in the shape of an amendment to the original resolutions. He considered this course as strictly parliamentary, notwithstanding the objection which had been urged against it on the ground of justice; and on this ground a demand was made upon him to withdraw his amendment. He could not comply with this demand at the moment, but he was willing to take the subject into consideration; and if the debate on the resolutions were postponed, he should then have more time allowed him for reflection. While he was up, he begged leave to say a word upon another subject. This measure, which had emanated from the Committee on the Judiciary, on the recommendation of the President, had been called a repeal of the Constitution as tending to the destruction of our confederacy, and erecting a military despotism on its ruins.—Such is not the fact. The bill was a pacific measure, its object was to prevent any mischievous collisions, to prevent brothers from shedding brother's blood, and engaging in hostile strife to the dismemberment of the Union. Instead of denouncing this bill as waging war with South Carolina, it would be much wiser to go at once into deliberation upon the bill, and to examine what its provisions were. The Committee who had reported it were of the opinion that they could demonstrate that, instead of having any of the injurious consequences which had been charged against it, it would have the effect of preventing the collisions which were apprehended, and of preventing the citizens of the State of So. Ca. from coming into hostile conflict with the citizens of any other State. He thought it would be much better to go at once into the consideration of the subject, and determine whether or not the Committee had mistaken their course, and had adopted measures which would lead them from their object.

Mr. CALHOUN replied. He stated that he was aware that the course of the Senator from Tennessee was a parliamentary course, but he was compelled to withhold his assent to its justice. When the original resolutions and the amendment were under consideration together, it would be out of order to separate the motion to strike out and insert. That motion was indivisible; and it was his wish to have the propositions distinctly and separately considered. As to the provisions of the bill, he would only say—God deliver him from the operation of such a bill! It offered peace, while all its provisions looked to a state of conflict. It proposed to arm the President with all the military and naval power; and it further proposed to close the Courts of Justice of the State. It thus trampled the State of S. Carolina in the dust. The peace which the bill offered was peace coerced by power. If the gentleman from Tennessee was really desirous of peace, if he was sincere in his wish to allay the prevailing discontent, the way to his object was a plain and an open one. In his message at the commencement of the session the President had declared the existing tariff law to be unjust and oppressive, and that it ought to be modified to the scale of the necessary expenditures of the Government. The State of S. Carolina had asked nothing beyond this. If Congress should repeal the existing law, and reduce the scale of duties, or if they were to separate the principle of protection from that of revenue, and adopt the latter, then he believed, that there would no longer be heard any complaint from S. Carolina; but that she would cheerfully acquiesce, and bear her share of the public burdens. These were the two modes, by which the existing discontents could be allayed, and harmony and security might be restored. He hoped that, on reflection, the gentleman from Tennessee would withdraw his amendment. But if he would not consent to do this he (Mr. C.) should, at a proper time, move an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee, of which he would now ask the reading. The amendment was then read.

Mr. GRUNDY said he desired to ask the permission of the Senate to make one declaration now, which he hoped would be remembered here and elsewhere. The gentleman from S. Carolina had said to-day, and the colleague of that gentleman had made a similar declaration some days before, in a way which he was sure they had not intended, that if Congress would repeal the existing Tariff law, there would no longer be any discontent in S. Carolina. Now, he wished to say, that he had never given the least aid in passing the Tariff law, and he was perfectly ready now to go into an examination of the law, and to make almost any modifications in the scale of duties, although he might not perhaps be able to go quite so far as the gentleman from S. C. would go. And he wished now distinctly to say, that when he raised his voice for the measures which had been recommended and reported, it would not be because he was in favor of the Tariff. No, he abhorred the Tariff. But it was in behalf of the Union, and to perpetuate the peace and happiness of all the States, that he should desire to be heard advocating these measures. Whenever, therefore, it should be urged against him, that he was not laboring to bring down the Tariff to the scale which was recommended by the President, and to remove the oppression of its provisions from the shoulders of any State of the Union, it would be an unjust charge. It had been remarked by the gentleman from S. C. that the bill reported by the Committee on the Judiciary closed the ports of S. C. To that remark he would answer, by asking if S. C. had not legislated the U. S. out of the limits of that State? The object of the bill was to bring back the U. S. within the jurisdiction of the State by a constitutional process only. The committee might have gone perhaps too far, but such was their object.

Mr. CALHOUN said the gentleman from Tennessee had asked, "Had not the State of S. Carolina legislated the U. States out of her limits?" He would answer, No! not in the slightest degree. The State of S. C. had done nothing more than to resort to the exercise of her delegated powers, for the purpose of preserving her reserved rights. She had looked to no other object beyond the defence of her reserved rights; and what were the means which she had resorted to for the protection of these rights? Did she resort to force? No. She had done nothing more than to meet process by process, and in this peaceful mode to offer the resistance which it was her duty to make. And after she had done this, up rose the monstrous giant of the U. S. with his hundred arms, and, stepping forward, declared that he would put down that resistance by the interposition of his superior strength.

Mr. WEBSTER then obtained the floor. Nothing, he said, could have been more irregular than the whole of this debate, and he could not avoid the expression of his surprise, that the Senators should have gone so far from the question. The question before the Senate was simply as to the time to which the resolution should be postponed, and on this unimportant question gentlemen had shown a disposition to rush at once into the discussion of the general subject. If Senators were disposed to act, as there seemed to be some indications that they would, on a notion of policy, that the first and most effectual mode of injuring a measure was to give it a bad name; that the first principle of attack was to controvert beforehand, and to raise, previous to the discussion of the bill, a cry which might operate on its progress, and afterwards provoke its echo throughout the country; then they had a right to pursue the course which was thus indicated. But he, as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, who had reported the bill which was the special order for this day, could not remain silent in his seat, while the gentleman from South Carolina charged him with having assisted, and been art and part in making a bill, which he had designated as worse than an abomination—a bill to create a dictator, to establish a military despotism, and the like. He denied that such was the fact; and he proposed, at a proper time, to try conclusions with the gentleman on this point. He wished, in no degree, to avoid such a conflict. Nor did he intend to utter any denunciations against opposition to the bill. Whenever it should become necessary, he would be ready to assign the reasons which had induced him to give his assent to the bill. But he would ask, why was this discussion to be precipitated? Why was it not postponed until the proper time for bringing it on? A bill to create a dictator, to establish a military despotism, reported by one of the Standing Committees of the Senate, and he a member of that Committee! He called on the gentleman from South Carolina to prove the allegations he had made. He called on him to sustain the grave charge which he has thus thrown out in the face of the country.

The gentleman from South Carolina had laid it down, and with an air of sincerity which he did not intend to depreciate, that the resolutions which he had offered contained indubitable facts. Now he, (Mr. W.) disputed these facts, and he would take issue with the gentleman from South Carolina on that point. [Mr. CALHOUN:—I will meet it.] He denied that they were facts, and he should be happy to meet the gentleman from South Carolina on that head. But when that gentleman threw out the idea that no one could deny his propositions, he took a very bold ground, and narrowed down the power of denial within very confined limits. To assert such a position was, in fact, a declaration of his own infallibility. The author of Hudibrasy made his hero see truth. He (Mr. W.) did not pretend to have had this personal acquaintance with truth; but, if to a mind as humble as his, the features of truth were ever exhibited, he was not able to identify them in the propositions of the gentleman from South Carolina. But, there would be a proper time to go into this discussion. He wished to see that time arrive, and he was prepared to proceed immediately with the discussion of the bill. Whenever the discussion should come on, he should feel it incumbent on him to shew that there was no provision, no principle contained in this bill, which was not in strict conformity with the Constitution, and in harmony with other measures which had been adopted by the Government. And if it were proper on this occasion to use what was called the argument *ad hominem*, he should also be ready to show that there was not a provision contained in this bill, with the exception of part of the first section, which had not, at some time, received the sanction of South Carolina herself. But of that he should have something to say at a proper time. He had risen, intending only to say that these points ought not to be discussed beforehand, and that this bill ought not to be placed in a worse situation than a common criminal. The right of the criminal it was, to be heard first, then tried, then judged of. He claimed for this bill that it should be first heard, then tried, and then judged of; and not that it should be judged of without trial or hearing. He repelled the charge that the bill was to create a dictator, to establish a military despotism, and to repeal the Constitution, and crush a sovereign State. This was, indeed, a high sounding indictment; but he called on the Senate to try it, and not to receive it as proved without a trial.

Mr. CALHOUN said that if he possessed the wit of the author of Hudibras, he would not think of employing it on so solemn an occasion. It was no part of his policy, it was not his intention to give to the bill a bad name in advance for the purpose of enlisting prejudices against it. While acting in defence of her rights, the State of South Carolina had been cruelly denounced as setting herself up in wanton hostility against the General Government, as exciting rebellion, and intending to break down the Union; and her sons had been stigmatized as traitors. It was not so. The gentleman from Massachusetts had said that, saving the first section, a prudent reservation, all the provisions in the bill had at some time received the sanction of South Carolina. It was not so. To the peculiar perceptions of that gentleman such may appear to have been the fact, inasmuch as he regarded the State as merely a mass of individuals, a body of smugglers perhaps; but he would be unable to discover, in any one of the acts of the State of South Carolina, a sanction of the right which was now assumed, to put down a sovereign State by force.

After some further debate,

Mr. CALHOUN said, that if he had any control over the resolutions, he would wish that they should be laid on the table, so that they might be subject to a motion to take them up at any time. He would merely add, that he felt as deep a conviction, in his own mind, of the truth of the propositions contained in his resolutions, as of the fact that the gentleman from Massachusetts was now sitting in his Chair.

Mr. WEBSTER—I do not doubt it.

On motion of Mr. WILKINS, the resolutions were then laid on the table, together with the various propositions of amendments.

It is not in our power, (and probably our readers are content that it is not,) to publish all of the Great Debate now going on in the Senate. In the first place, there is Mr. Wilkins's two days' speech, then Mr. Bibb's three days', Mr. Frelinghusen's two days', Mr. Brown's, Mr. Holmes's, and Mr. Tyler's one day each.

Messrs. Calhoun and Webster, the great champions, will doubtless join in the debate, and their speeches we intend to publish, of course. In the mean time, we present the speech of our Senator, Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN, of North Carolina, took the floor. He did not believe, he said, that he should be able to say any thing to equal the high intellectual entertainment which the gentlemen who preceded him in this discussion had furnished to the Senate. But he would endeavor to remunerate whatever attention the Senate might give to his plain, homely effort, by the brevity of his remarks. If he had consulted the admonitions of discretion, rather than of duty, he should have been silent, nor have offered to oppose his views to those of gentlemen of such distinguished ability. But the bill before the Senate involved questions of such magnitude, that he could not content himself with a silent vote upon it. The subject was of high interest to the State which he had the honor in part to represent, both as a member of the common Union, and in reference to her peculiar position, bordering, as she does, upon the State out of whose legislation arose this question. This obligation of duty derived additional force from the Resolutions of the State of North Carolina, instructing her Senators to exert their influence to obtain a "*peaceable adjustment* of this controversy," and to produce a restoration of harmony between the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina. While it always afforded him pleasure to comply with the requests of his constituents, in obeying their injunctions on this occasion, he followed also the dictates of his own judgment and ardent wishes. It was his earnest hope that this contest, which was now assuming an angry and threatening aspect, should be settled in a peaceable manner. He need not say that he disapproved of the course of South Carolina, or that his State disapproved of it. Her course, he thought, had been rash and uncalled-for by the exigency of the times. She should have relied, as he did, upon a constitutional remedy; upon the returning sense of justice in the people of the Northern and Eastern States; and upon the wisdom and patriotism assembled in the Legislative Halls of the country. But the State of South Carolina thought differently, and took redress into her own hands. She was responsible to herself for her course. It was not his business to sit in judgment upon her, but to express on his own part, and that of his State, disapprobation of her course.

The bill, though proposing on its face to be general in its application, was manifestly intended to be applied to South Carolina alone. Though the name was not written under the picture, he who runs may easily read. What is the proper way of settling this question? What course is most likely to lead to a peaceable adjustment of it? This is the question before us. The Committee on the Judiciary must excuse him, if, notwithstanding the high respect he entertained for their talents, he should wholly dissent from the specific remedy which they propose. He did not believe that the bill by them presented to the Senate, was calculated to carry out the glorious, the inestimable principle of our institutions, that our government should be essentially pacific in its remedies. He believed that, in its consequences, it would be attended with violence, and perhaps lead to civil war. He objected to the provision which authorized the repulsion by force of any attempt to execute the laws of S. C. in reference to the revenue. To that provision he mainly objected, but there were some other provisions of minor importance which did not meet his assent. If any one principle was better established than another, in reference to our institutions, it was that the military should be subordinate to the civil authority. If any one principle was sacred, it was this. It was one which no emergency justified us in departing from; one which constituted the very essence of a republican form of government, and without which free institutions could not exist. When we establish the doctrine that military authority may step in to execute the law, before judiciary has exerted its powers, then the essence and spirit of our institutions are essentially changed. It has been our boast that in cases where other nations resort to war, we resort to a peaceful mode of attaining a settlement of the question; and to the judicial tribunals is committed the administration of these peaceful measures. He did not at all object to the due administration and operation of the laws of the U. S. He wished the laws to find support in the energy of the Constitution. It was vain to say that coercive measures are necessary in this case; for there is an inherent energy in the Constitution which will enable the laws to triumph without an appeal to force.

The Senator from Pennsylvania asked us the other day, if we were unwilling that the powers proposed to be given to the Executive by the bill, should be confided to the present President of the U. S. But that was not the question. He would say that the past course of the President had been such, as to entitle him to unlimited confidence, and there was no individual to whom he would more willingly confide this power than to the President. But there was no man, however elevated in station and ennobled by virtue, however pure his integrity and honest his purposes, to whom he would give a power which was not warranted by the constitution. We are told that a jealous watch over the repositories of power, is the only way of preserving liberty. He could not believe for a moment, that, if this power were given to the President, he would abuse it. But it might, in worse times than these, and in worse hands than his, be abused, to the destruction of our institutions. We may be told that the power will be limited as to continuance and application. But what does history teach us? that the fact of to-day becomes a precedent to-morrow. Our own history shews us instances of powers, some well established as constitutional, which the framers of the constitution and its early friends would have shrunk from with dread. The General Government has been gradually drawing to itself the exercise of doubtful powers. When told that they are not given by the constitution, they reply that they are justified by precedent.

The honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the submissive manner in which that State would yield obedience to the most unjust and injurious legislation of Congress. The history of that State was illustrated by the virtues and patriotism of her citizens, but the Senator would pardon him if he should say that the State of Pennsylvania was not quite exempt from the faults which are imputed to the State of South Carolina. The course of Pennsylvania in the famous Olmstead case, had some agency in bringing about the present state of things in S. Carolina. Though S. C. had not derived her impulse from that source, yet the doctrines once contended for by Pennsylvania were appealed to in justification of her present course. The opinions and principles of Pennsylvania in the Olmstead case, had been cited in the discussions in S. C. as justifying her resort to self-redress. He did not stamp his approbation on them, nor on those of Carolina.—Mr. Brown then read extracts from the Report made in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on the message of the Governor, relative to the mandamus of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Gideon Olmstead, as follows:—

"That the subject referred to them has not failed to engage their most serious reflection. They have viewed it in every point of light in which it could be considered. It is by no means a matter of indifference. In whatever way the Legislature may decide, it will be in the highest degree important. We may *purchase peace by a surrender of right*, or exhibit to the present times, and to late posterity, an awful lesson in the conflicts to preserve it. It becomes a *sacred duty* we owe to our common country, to discard pusilanimity on the one hand, and rashness on the other. In either case we shall furnish materials for history; and future times must judge of our wisdom, or our weakness. Ancient history furnishes no parallel to the Constitution of this United Republic. And should this great experiment fail, vain may be every effort to establish rational liberty. The spirit of the times gives birth to *jealousy of power;* it is interwoven in our system, and is, perhaps, essential to perfect freedom and the rights of mankind. But this jealousy urged to the extreme, may eventually destroy even liberty itself. As connected with the Federal system, the State Governments, with their *inherent rights*, must, *at every hazard, be preserved entire;* otherwise the General Government may *assume* a character, never contemplated by its framers, which may change its whole nature."

"*Resolved* That in a Government like that of the United States, where there are powers granted to the General Government, and rights reserved to the States, it is impossible, from the imperfection of language, so to define the limits of each, that difficulties should not sometimes arise from a collision of powers; and it is to be lamented that *no provision is made* in the Constitution, for *determining disputes* between the *General* and *State Governments*, by an impartial tribunal, when such cases occur.

"*Resolved*, That from the construction the United States Courts give to their powers, the harmony of the States, if they resist encroachments on their rights, will frequently be interrupted: and if, to prevent this evil, they should, on all occasions, *yield to stretches of power*, the *reserved rights of the States will depend on the arbitrary power of the Courts.*

"*Resolved*, That, should the independence of the States, as secured by the Constitution, be destroyed, the liberties of the people, in so extensive a cauntry, cannot long survive. To suffer the U. States Courts to decide on State Rights, will, from a bias in favor of power, necessarily destroy the Federal part of our Government; and whenever the Government of the United States becomes consolidated, we may learn, from the history of nations, what will be the event."

Those papers show what were the doctrines of Pennsylvania at that time, and it is well known that she went on to carry those into practical operation. She called out her whole military power to resist the decree of the Court, and steps were taken to bring her military force into actual service. He did not adduce this fact because he approved of the doctrines of Pennsylvania, for, in his opinion, she went too far. But he meant to show her rashness did not draw down upon her the power of the Union. The administration of that day had not recourse to military coercion. The decided stand which the State had taken was known to the Government and to Congress, but they did not consider that any coercive measure was necessary before the Judicial tribunals had tried their remedy. No bill was introduced in Congress, no measures recommended by the President for meeting the measures of Pennsylvania with military force. They trusted to the force of our institutions, without other remedy, and those institutions triumphed.

Should not the recollection of this transaction inculcate upon Pennsylvania moderation, and unabated confidence in a peaceful remedy? The case addressed itself particularly to that State, and bound her to practise the same moderation towards Carolina which the Union practised towards her, when, in a moment of high excitement, she opposed herself to the laws of the Union. He would, in further support of his views, read from a speech delivered by a highly distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, a passage which was fraught with just and liberal sentiments.

[From the address delivered before the literary societies of Jefferson College, at the annual commencement in September, 1832, by the Hon. Wm. Wilkins, he read the following passage:

"If we start with horror from such frightful consequences, let our efforts be directed to avert the evil which brings them in its train. Ever keep in mind the spirit of compromise in which our Constitution had its origin. Instead of defiance and derision, let us adopt the tone of conciliation, and, where practicable, of concession. Instead of hunting up materials, from spiteful comparisons between different States or districts, let us remember only what is glorious in the history, or estimable in the character of each; adopting the happy quotation of Lord Chatham, when deprecating that stubborn and contemptuous defiance which led to the dismemberment of the British empire; let each State, in reference to every other,

"Be to her faults a little blind,
"Be to her virtues very kind."]

In dwelling on the common efforts and the common sacrifices—on that precious fund of glorious recollections which two wars have accumulated for the whole country, there must be kindled a generous and sympathetic ardour which will prove the most powerful of centripetal forces, I agree, continued Mr. B., that the spirit of compromise and conciliation is the strongest bond which binds us together, and it is that which unites us, and not the strong arm of military power.

The gentleman from New Jersey, in the course of his remarks, said that the Constitution was ratified by the people; that it was submitted to the States merely from convenience, and that the people had clothed the General Government with its powers. In that position he would not assent. It takes up the great question of consolidated powers. The establishment of this doctrine utterly annihilates the Constitution, as it was expounded by the most enlightened Republicans of '98 and '99. If that doctrine had been constitutional, then it was necessary that the Constitution should be ratified by the majority of the people. The question of submitting the instrument for the ratification of the States was an idle one, if the powers granted by the Constitution were not granted by the sovereign States by the people in mass. He would refer to the history of the transaction. Eleven States had ratified the Constitution, constituting an overwhelming majority of the people, before still N. Carolina refused to ratify it, and so did Rhode Island. As sovereign States they refused their sanction to it. If the doctrine of the Senator from New Jersey was correct, N. Carolina was, at this time, guilty of resistance to the constitution and laws; and little Rhode Island was guilty of opposing piping to the supreme law of the land, for not come into the Union for some time after N. Carolina. That single circumstance has shed much light on this subject. He, a small State, not larger than some of the counties in N. York, exerting an unlimited sovereignty, co-extensive with that of Pennsylvania, or any other State of the Union. Another fact repudiates the doctrine advanced, that the constitution was the work of the People. It is only necessary that a majority of the States, constituting a majority of the People, to refuse to elect Senators, and an end is put at once to the General Government. This consideration is to flight all the arguments urged to prove that this is a consolidated government. The Senator was aware that it had been said, in reply to this remark, the meaning of the word "States" which was necessary to enable the States to transact business would, in this case, be construed to mean a majority of the States actually represented; and the States represented would not be considered as having to the Union. But this objection would make good the doctrine of the right of secession; for if a State is out of the Union she has seceded.

But if the origin and nature of our government did not put this idea to rest, the character of the tent of our country would have done so. The people of so wide and various a surface would have delegated the powers to make a consolidated government. They knew that no such government could exist here. What says Mr. Hamilton in the Federalist? What says Mr. Madison on the subject? Why, that to adopt a consolidated government would be destroying the principles of the revolution, and would inevitably lead to monarchy. And why? Because whenever a majority has adverse interests to the minority, should they attempt to oppress the smaller portion, the latter would have to intrench themselves behind their reserved rights, and make resistance to the oppressors as they said, to save the people from their worst enemies. There were some of the eminent men of the country who did not subscribe to that principle; but who did believe that the people are competent to self-government, that they were fully able to go through the work which they had begun, and to carry out that beautiful system of republican rule. Happily for the country, the latter prevailed. Happily for the country, the Federal Union was established, that the States were sovereign and independent, as to all powers which they had not delegated to the General Government. Even some of the Republican party went so far as to believe, that the States themselves had the right, in the last resort, to determine for themselves whether were the precise powers which they had delegated. He was well aware that the doctrine of nullification, as it now prevailed in S. C. was about to be made use of, not against that doctrine alone which he did not rise up to defend, but for the purpose of founding upon it a war of extermination against that that he desired to enter his protest under this masked battery he saw, that it was intended to fire upon the rights of the States. The gentlemen held up the flag of nullification, and the changes upon the word, sounded the tocsin of alarm throughout the country, and presented the whole matter in a light the most unfavorable to S. C., in order to justify to the other States the course which they were disposed to wage. It was a war too, which would admit of no neutrals. The gentlemen who have taken the strong ground that Napoleon, have thrown out the declaration that there must be no neutrals.

I take my stand, said Mr. B., on the rights of the States. I repudiate the doctrine of Nullification. I repudiate also the high toned

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1833.

☞ The Observer Office has been removed to the large Room over the Book Store, opposite the new Lafayette Hotel Buildings. The Editor may generally be found at the Book Store.

☞ An error in the communication of "Many," in our last, has probably led to some misapprehension, and produced an incongruity between the communication and the remarks on it. It is there stated, that the question being upon the *consideration* of the resolution, the Speaker voted in the negative. The writer should have said, the question being upon *laying the resolution on the table*, the Speaker voted in the *affirmative*. The remarks were penned with reference to the correct state of the affair.

The Mails.—Amidst all the just complaints which we, in common with this whole community, have uttered in relation to the unparalleled irregularity of the northern mails, we are convinced that justice has not been done to Mr. D. Saltmarsh, the proprietor of the line to Raleigh. Bating the occasional conveyance of the mail and passengers in a rough open wagon, he has more than performed his duty. We learn from a passenger, that he came from Raleigh in 8½ hours, 3½ hours less than the allowed and reasonable time. And we have ascertained that it frequently happens that the stage is detained in Raleigh, waiting for the northern mail, many hours after its regular hour of departure.

Thomas Waddill, Jr. Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Wadesborough, N. C. vice A. W. Brandon, Esq. resigned.

The Rev. William Crook, has been appointed by Conference at its late sitting, as Preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town, for the present year.

Proposals have been issued by Mr. I. C. Patridge, for publishing a weekly newspaper at Chapel Hill, the village of the University of N. C., to be called "The Harbinger," and to be under the special supervision of the Professors of the University. It is very desirable that this scheme should succeed, for we can hardly imagine any thing better calculated to promote the cause of Education, and of Literature generally, than such a paper. We have not room for the prospectus, but will take pleasure in forwarding the names of such as may wish to subscribe.

James G. Campbell, of Brunswick county, has been admitted to the practice of Law in the County Courts of this State.

The Postmaster General has been fairly *shamed* into making an effort to expedite the mails between New York and Philadelphia. As we have heretofore stated, the Editors of several of the daily papers in the former city, in consequence of the irregularity of the mail, had established expresses at their own expense. Upon this, the Postmaster General is induced to adopt the same means, and has directed that the express, which is to travel on horseback, shall carry all letters for persons in those cities, and the exchange papers for Editors of Newspapers. As might be expected, the arrangement is very satisfactory to the two favored cities, but is complained of elsewhere. It operates as a sort of stopper to the mouths of grumblers.

Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, is out with a long speech and a set of Resolutions, in condemnation of some of the doctrines of the President's Proclamation. He was so weak that he had to be lifted up to the stand whence he made his speech.

The Columbia Telescope, a leading Nullification paper, in noticing the arrival of Mr. Leigh, the commissioner from Virginia, makes many professions of respect and affection for Virginia, but declares that South Carolina cannot accede to her requests. "Had Virginia (says the Telescope) acted upon this matter (as she might have done) immediately upon the proclamation: had she even repaired that dangerous omission, by a decisive step against the new proclamation, or against the Bill of Mr. Wilkins (or Webster, which is it?) something might have been done. The steps that she has taken, make *concert* with her impossible. She has done nothing; indicated nothing; promised nothing.

The City Council of Charleston are paying every possible respect to Mr. Leigh, the Virginia Commissioner. They have made him the "Guest of the City," and invited him to dine with them, in company with the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Gen. Hamilton, the Charleston Delegations to the Convention and the Legislature, Judges, &c.—All Nullifiers.

P. S. The late Charleston papers state, that Mr. Leigh, from considerations arising out of the public relations he bears, has very respectfully declined the compliment tendered by the City Council, to consider himself the Guest of the City. And, his whole time being necessarily devoted to public business during his stay in Charleston, precludes him from accepting the dinner.

The Charleston Courier states as rumour, that the 'powers that be' had declined taking any step in accordance with the wishes of Virginia, until after the adjournment of Congress, and that if the Tariff be not modified, the Convention would be convened to decide the question of secession. The Mercury, however, is authorized to state that these rumors are altogether without authority. 'The reply given to Mr. Leigh will not be published until it has been communicated to the authorities at Richmond, where the Virginia Legislature is still in session, and may act upon the matter before they adjourn.

Major Gen. Scott is again at Charleston; having arrived there on Thursday last, in the ship Oregon, from New York.

Congress.—There has not yet been a decision of either of the great questions pending in the two Houses of Congress; but there seems to be but little doubt in what manner they will finally be disposed of. Friends and enemies of the Tariff Bill unite in the opinion that it will not pass—at least during this session. And all agree in the same manner that the Judiciary Bill in the Senate *will* pass, unless it be defeated by the protraction of debate—which we think probable.

Of the debates in the Senate, we give a portion on the preceding page.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Adams made a motion, to strike out the enacting clause of the Tariff Bill, and followed it up by a speech, in which, (says the National Intelligencer,) he entered at large into the doctrine of Nullification, and the right of the different interests in the Union to the protection of the Government: insisting that if it should be withdrawn from the great interests of agriculture and manufactures in the Northern and Middle States, those States might with justice insist that the protection now enjoyed by the interests of the South, and by those of commerce and navigation, should in like manner be withdrawn.

[We learn from a private source, that the speech of Mr. Adams was calculated to outrage the feelings of every Southern man who heard it; that he spoke of a particular species of property about which the South can never permit Congress to legislate, as the "*machinery*" of the South; said that the standing army was kept up by the government to protect the South from this machinery; and that without it, the South could neither keep nor rid itself of this machinery. This was adding fuel to the fire already raging, as is evident from the account of what followed.]

Mr. Barringer replied, with warmth, to the speech of Mr. Adams, deprecating any step that should go at once to test the strength and existence of the Government.

Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, replied to Mr. Adams, in a strain of great warmth, as having introduced topics that must inevitably excite the most hostile and even furious passions. He examined the positions which he understood to have been taken by Mr. Adams, and which he condemned, as worse than Nullification itself.

Mr. Adams denied that Mr. Drayton had justly represented his argument.

Mr. Drayton replied, and Mr. Adams was about to reply, when

Mr. Patton having obtained the floor, gave way for a motion by Mr. E. Everitt, for the rising of the Committee.

On the following day, the question was taken on Mr. Adams's motion, without further debate, and it was negatived, 87 to 68.

Several amendments have been made to the bill, generally having in view a more gradual reduction of the duties. These have succeeded by very close votes.

It is understood that the Committee of Ways and Means will soon report a bill to authorize the sale of the seven millions of U. S. Bank Stock now held by the Government; provided t can be sold for not less than par.

We are glad to find in the National Intelligencer, the following correction of a statement which caused an expression of surprise in our last.

☞ In the brief notice taken in our report of the House proceedings of Tuesday last, of Mr. Wm. B. Shepperd's speech on the Tariff bill, it was incorrectly stated that he opposed the bill. He was opposed to reinstating any duty which had been abolished by the act of 1832, particularly the duty on tea and coffee; but so far as the bill proposed to carry out the principle of reducing the revenue, he was in favor of it.

On Thursday last, Mr. POINDEXTER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate copies of the orders which have been given to the Commanding Officer of the military forces assembled in and near to the city of Charleston, S. C.; and also copies of the orders which have been given to the Commander of the Naval forces assembled in the harbor of Charleston; particularly such orders, if any such have been given, to resist the constituted authorities of the State of S. C., within the chartered limits of said State.

The immediate passage of this resolution was pressed by Mr. P., but opposed by Mr. Webster and Mr. Grundy, on whose motion it was laid on the table till next day.

The debate on the Judiciary bill was continued in the Senate on Thursday last by Mr. Clayton of Delaware, and after him, by Mr. Mangum of this State, who spoke for a short time, and then gave way for a motion to adjourn. We intend hereafter to publish this speech. He opposed the bill.

Wednesday the 13th inst. (to-morrow,) has been set apart for opening and counting the votes for President and Vice President of the U. S.

The Tariff Bill (says the Intelligencer of Friday last,) is at length fairly out of Committee of the whole, and now upon the table of the House of Representatives. Much more debate, we presume, need not be anticipated upon it. Questions will now be taken, in reference to it, by yeas and nays, and every vote will tell.

Nathaniel P. Talmadge has been elected Senator of the United States for six years from the 3d day of March next, to succeed Mr. Dudley, whose present term of service will expire on that day.

The election of a Senator to supply the vacancy to occur by the expiration of Mr. TYLER's term of service, has been postponed until the 15th of February by the Legislature of Virginia.

During the debate on South Carolina Affairs in the Senate on Monday, one of the thirteen gilt stars which support the festoons around the Chamber, dropped out, and could not be replaced during the day. This, in "Roman times," would have been considered ominous.—*Alexandria Phœnix.*

A Rumor.—Some of the papers give it as a rumor, in the best informed circles at Washington, that the President of the United States has instructed the District Attorney at Charleston, to arrest Governor Hayne for *high treason*, whenever it shall be made satisfactorily to appear that he has accepted the service of volunteers.

Mr. Macon.—The following is an extract from the Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. From the extensive information exhibited by this writer, we incline to credit his statement.

"As evidence that all our sympathies at the South, will be excited in favor of Carolina, if coercion is attempted against her, I will mention one among the numerous facts that have recently come to my knowledge. The venerable *Nathaniel Macon*, of North Carolina, has, some time since, retired from public life. A more spotless and pure man: a more inflexible and unbending democrat: a more discreet and disinterested patriot, lives not within these *yet* U. States. His advanced age, and his habits of retirement, have precluded him, for some time past, from any political correspondence. For years he has had no communication with the late Vice President. But since the proclamation, Mr. *Macon* has opened a correspondence with Mr. *Calhoun*, by writing him a kind letter on the subject of our political affairs. It is sufficient to state the fact without comment. It indicates the feelings of the southern democracy.

Mr. Van Buren.—It appears by recent disclosures, that a meeting to respond to the sentiments of the President's Proclamation, was about to be holden at Albany, N. Y. immediately after the appearance of that document; but was prevented by the assiduous efforts of four of the most intimate personal and political friends of Mr. Van Buren.—A meeting was finally held, however, only a few days ago, and after considerable altercation, the Van Buren party seceded, and, after organizing at another place, passed resolutions differing from the others only in this, that they do not commit themselves on the subject of the Tariff. This wily politician appears to be determined that his election to the Presidency shall not be defeated by any useless declaration of the creed of his followers.

A very large Union Meeting was held at Louisburg, Franklin county, on the 29th ult. There was *one* Nullifier present.

Pensioners.—By a report from the War Department, it appears that 24,260 persons have applied for pensions under the act of Congress of June 7, 1832. It is supposed that about 1,000 of these applications will be rejected, and that the sum necessary to pay the remaining 23,260, at an average of 75 dollars 97 cents each, will be $1,767,062 20 cents per annum. To pay them from the 4th of March 1831, (to which the act has a retrospective operation,) to the 4th of Sept. next, will require $4,417,655 50.

The following is a statement of the number of applicants in each State:

Maine,	1336	Georgia,	474
New Hampshire,	1288	Kentucky,	1181
Massachusetts,	2451	Tennessee,	1213
Connecticut,	1988	Ohio,	1237
Rhode Island,	474	Indiana,	423
Vermont,	1608	Mississippi,	9
New York,	5619	Illinois,	203
New Jersey,	862	Alabama,	251
Pennsylvania,	854	Missouri,	91
Delaware,	7	Louisiana,	5
Maryland,	57	Michigan,	16
Virginia,	1272	Florida,	8
North Carolina,	1003	District of Columbia,	25
South Carolina,	312		

Col. Johnson's celebrated race mare, Bonnets o'Blue, which was beaten in Columbia on the 24th ult. has been withdrawn from the Turf. A statement of her account is published in the Columbia Telescope, by which it appears that she has won $18,050, and sold for $4,000, making $22,050, and has lost $5,020; balance in her favor $17,030.

It becomes our melancholy duty, to record the death of one of North Carolina's brighest ornaments,—the Hon. John Hall, late Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, who died at his residence, in Warrenton, of a cancer in the throat, on the 30th ult. The Judge occupied the bench upwards of twenty years, with ability and honor. Few men have been more universally beloved for their benevolence and urbanity—or more generally admired for their virtues and talents, or whose death have caused a more deep and sincere regret than Judge Hall's. To attempt a panegyric on the accomplishments and virtues of this excellent man, would be superfluous if we were able. They are sufficiently engraven on the hearts and in the memories of the public.—*Raleigh Constitutionalist.*

[The Judges of the Supreme Court, now in session, and the attending Members of the Bar, on hearing of the death of Judge Hall, held a meeting, at which resolutions of respect for his memory, were submitted by Mr. Gaston, and unanimously adopted.]

We learn from authentic sources, that the members in the Volunteer corps, formed throughout the State, are about 20,000. In the District of Edgefield, (where about 1600 Free Trade votes were given, last fall) we have upwards of 1900 Volunteers. This is what the Unionists call *Re-action:* re-action *forward*, they mean, we suppose.

Columbia Teles.

The Edgefield Carolinian says:

"No sensible man, at this day can doubt the fixed and unalterable purpose of the Whigs of Carolina.—We pity the ignorance, and abhor the villany, that could mislead the public on this subject. Conscious in our own integrity and firmness, we feel nothing but contempt for the vile miscreants, who attempt to construe our moderation and forbearence into wavering and timidity. But should our enemies make it necessary, we will satisfy them on that point. To conquer or perish, shall then be our motto. And let them rest assured, that there are *twenty-five hundred* of the yeomanry of old Edgefield, "who will fight, till from their bones the flesh be hacked," ere they will bow their necks to the tyrant."

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce intimates, that the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives have decided, by a majority of one, *against* reporting such a bill as the Pesident in his message respecting South Carolina asks for. It may be that the Committee think it best to wait for the decision of the Senate on the bill before it. It can hardly be, we think, that nullificatio finds favor with that Committee. Its members are, Mess. Bell of Tenn., chairman, Ellsworth of Conn., Daniel of Ky., Foster of Ga., Gordon of Va., Beardsley of N. Y., Coulter of Pa.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

JACKSON AND NULLIFICATION.

"A Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who writes under the signature of "The Spy in Washington," and whose highly instructive, liberal, and interesting letters we recommend to the attention of our readers, as containing much valuable information to the people of the south—puts the following question to the official of Gen. Jackson, the Washington Globe: 'Did Gen. Jackson, or did he not, in 1830, address a note to Col. Hayne, approving of his celebrated speech, now so much condemned by those who laud the proclamation? I believe he did.' We can answer this question ourselves. *He did write such a letter*, the contents of which have been long known to us, and are substantially as follows: He told Colonel, now Gov. Hayne, therein, that his speech, (on Foot's resolutions, explaining and advocating the doctrines of nullification,) was the best, *or one of the best State Rights speeches he had ever read, and that he would have it splendidly bound and placed by the side of Mr. Jefferson's works, in the first place in his library, for that it was peculiarly worthy of so distinguished a station.*

The Three per Cent. Stock.—The arrangement for the redemption of the portion of this Stock held in Europe, so advantageously to the People and to the Government, by the Bank of the United States, having been a subject of so much and gross misrepresentation in some quarters, we are glad to be able to state, on the authority of a Letter received by a member of Congress (the authenticity of the source of which cannot be questioned) that advices of the Certificates of much the greater portion of that Stock have been already received from England, leaving yet to be received Certificates to the amount of not quite a Million and a Quarter of Dollars. It is a subject of much satisfaction to those who have stood by that Institution, to see how completely, pursuing the even tenor of its onward course, it discharges faithfully all its obligations to the People, and thus effectually refutes the charges trumped up against it.

National Intelligencer.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

It appears that proscription has at length been brought home to the citizens of Pittsburg—that which we have long heard of, we now feel. Our truly able, honest, and indefatigable fellow-citizen, *William Eichbaum, Jr.* has been removed from the Post-Office in this city, and *David Lynch* appointed in his stead. Of the latter person, we can say, without hesitation, that he possesses no one qualification for the discharge of the duties of his office;—of the former, that he possessed the unlimited confidence of all parties; indeed there was no pretence of charge against him except that he happened *not to vote*, at the last election.

The Postmaster in this city, (says the New York American) is, it is rumored, in like manner, and for about equally good cause as the reformed Postmaster of Pittsburg, menaced with removal—*somebody else wants his place.* Considering the circumstances under which Mr. Gouverneur was appointed, and that no charge of neglect of duty is even insinuated against him, we can hardly suppose he will be removed.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Thursday evening, the 7th inst., Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS, of Robeson County, to Miss HARRIET THAMES, daughter of the Rev. David Thames.

In Chatham county, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John W. White, Mr. HENRY WILLIAMS, of Warren, to Miss APPHIA TAYLOR, daughter of the late Col. James Taylor.

DIED,

In Pittsborough, on Sunday evening the 3d inst. Mrs. SARAH STRONG, consort of Dr. W. H. Strong, and daughter of the late Major Duncan Moore.

At his residence, at Pleasant Hill, in Warren County, on the 28th ult., Colonel PHILEMON HAWKINS, the last of the signers of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina in 1776. He belonged to the Troop of Cavalry at the Battle of the Allemance, which was fought on the 16th of May, 1771, and for the distinction he merited on that occasion, was presented by the Commander in Chief, Governor Tryon, with a beautiful Rifle.—Before he was of age, he was elected a Member of the General Assembly for the county of Bute, subsequently divided into Warren and Franklin. He continued as a Member of the Legislature mainly from the county of Granville, with the intermission of two years only, for thirteen years. The last term of his service was at Fayetteville in the year 1789. He raised the first volunteer company in the cause of American Independence that was raised in the county of Bute, and which consisted of 144 men. In the year 1776, he was elected a Colonel of a Regiment by the Convention at Halifax, and in that command performed many services; but ultimately left the Army, and continued to act as Member of the Legislature. He was a Member of the Convention which ratified the Constitution of the U. States, and frequently a member of the Executive Council.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, February 8th, Henrietta Steamer, with Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Lime, sack Salt and Dry Goods, to Jones Fuller, Joseph Baker, J. Martine, D. Sutherland, T. Sandford & Co., D. Murchison, Willkings & Co., G. McDonald, J. Huske & Son, and others.

DEPARTED, Feb. 10, Henrietta Steamer, with Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Seed, &c., for L. Brown, Drake & Atkins, Jones Fuller, H. Horn, Yarbrough & Ray, C. P. Mallett, A. Bailey, Chas. T. Haigh, George McNeill, and others.

ARRIVED, Feb'y 10, at 6 P. M., Steamer John Walker, with sack Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Potatoes and Furniture, to Lewis Brown, John M. Dobbin, J. Huske & Son, Yarbrough & Ray, Geo. C. McNeill, Mr. Ashe, A. McLeran, C. Stuart, M. McGary, G. McNeill, of this town, and Dr. James Webb, of Hillsborough.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to February 6.

Brigs Francis from Boston, Hayti from Portland, Statira from New York, Pizarro from New York, Lincoln from Havana, Cumberland from N. York. Schooners Haxall from New York, Baltimore from Baltimore, Hiram from Portsmouth, Ruby from New York, John & Eliza from St. Kitts, Lafayette from Martinique, Triumph from St. Croix, Maiden from Philadelphia, Branch from Gloucester, Virginius from New York, Vesper from Nassau. Brigs Despatch from Grenada, Fox from Mariegalant.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 6½ a 7¼. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 13 a 15.—Cotton, new, 8 50 a 9 50. Corn 55 a 60. Flaxseed 1 55. Flour cross 4½, fine 4¾, sup. 5. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 30 a 34. Nails, cut, 6½ a 7. Sugar, brown, 7 a 9½; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 90 a 95. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 3 a 3¾.

PAPER.

500 REAMS WRAPPING PAPER, for sale cheap at the Paper Mill.

February 7th, 1833. 19 4w.

Dentistry.

THE Subscriber, intending to remain in this place during the remainder of the present week only, respectfully requests those who wish to avail themselves of his professional services, to make immediate application.

S. M. WHEATON, Dental Surgeon.

February 11, 1833.

Cheese, &c.

10 Casks prime CHEESE,
1 hhd. Shell Barks,
30 boxes Herring,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Just received and for sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.

February 11. 19-tf.

On Consignment,

25 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses, (new crop)
70 Bbls. Thomastown Lime,
25 bags Coffee,
50 boxes smoked Herrings,
For sale low for cash, by
DAN. SUTHERLAND.

February 11, 1833. 19-tf.

Standard Keeper's Notice.

THE public are hereby notified that the Standard Weights and Measures have been received from New York, and that the Subscriber, having been duly appointed Standard Keeper for the town of Fayetteville and county of Cumberland, is prepared to examine and put his seal on all Weights and Measures agreeably to law. All persons are hereby required to bring forward their Weights and Measures, to be examined, at the Standard Keeper's Office at the Store of Gurdon Deming, Esq., in case of failure, they will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED. MOORE, S. K.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1833. 19-6w.

Bark Wanted,

AT the Fayetteville Tan Yard, several hundred cords of OAK BARK. The highest market price in cash will be given.

KYLE & BOWMAN.

Feb. 11, 1833.—19-3m.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber is duly authorized to sell the life estate of Mrs. *Sarah McPherson*, in two tracts of Land lying in the County of Cumberland, one containing 305 acres, situated on the North side of Big Rockfish, 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Camden Road, being the former residence of John McPherson, dec'd, and having on it a good Dwelling House and all necessary out houses, a Mill which would require but little repair to put it in operation. Between 40 and 50 acres of the Land is under cultivation. It would be a good stand for a person desirous of keeping a Public House; and being near the creek, is valuable for its timber.

The other tract contains about 106 acres, lying 4 miles west of Fayetteville, on the Chicken Road, and adjoining the Lands of Colin McPherson, Alexander McPherson, and Daniel Baker, Esq. It is remarkably well timbered. The terms will be liberal and accommodating to the purchaser. Apply to

DANIEL BAKER,
Attorney for Sarah McPherson.

Cumberland County, Feb. 11. 19tf.

List of Lands,

TO be sold for the Taxes due thereon for the years 1830 and 1831. The sale will take place at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 11th of March next. *Tax.*

300 acres, supposed to be Alex. Munn's, not listed, on Dobbin's Creek, *Cents* 75
100 do. Hugh Cravy, waters of Black river, not listed, 30
1 Lot North side of Rowan street, David Hay's, 30
200 acres on Rum creek, estate of A. Smith, $1 00
50 do do do do do 10
321 do do do do do 74
150 do Cowpen Branch do do do 32

JOHN BLACK, *Late Sheriff.*

January 8, 1833. 14ts.

To Editors and Publishers.

THE Undersigned offers his services to the Editors and Publishers throughout the U. S. as a General Agent, either for the purpose of collecting debts already due (particularly in N. Carolina, S. Carolina and Virginia) or of procuring Subscribers to Periodicals, Newspapers or unpublished Works. He has been engaged extensively in this State and S. Carolina, as a travelling Agent and Collector for the past year, and refers to the subjoined certificate as an evidence of his qualifications for the business.—Such persons as are desirous of availing themselves of his services, will please to address him (post paid) at Raleigh, N. C. and state the terms they offer.

WM. H. WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Jan. 14, 1833.

N. B.—A letter from N. York (postage unpaid) is in the Post Office, and will not be taken out.—All unpaid letters (positively,) will not be taken from the Post Office. W. H. W.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1833.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THIS is to certify, that during the last year, Dr. *Wm. H. Williams*, of this City, has been extensively engaged in collecting Newspaper and other Accounts for us as well as other Editors, and by his fidelity, punctuality and persevering activity, has given entire satisfaction.—We recommend him to the Public as a valuable Agent, in whose integrity the most perfect confidence may be placed.

J. GALES & SON,
Editors of the Raleigh Register.
LAWRENCE & LEMAY,
Editors of the Raleigh Star.
E. J. HALE,
Editor of the Fayetteville Observer.

Raleigh, January 14, 1833.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

The reader will be at no loss in applying the following to "Uncle Sam" and his family.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

JOHN TROT, one day, in some odd quirk,
Cried "Dang it, Father, I WONT WORK;
You may command—but darn my eyes
If I'll obey!—I *nullifies!*"
Two heavy cudgels then he took,
And both o'er Father's head he shook,
Protesting, he abhorred dissention,
And had, to quarrel, no intention.
The old man bit his lip, of course,
And hinted at the use of force;
And, when his sons about him got,
He told them of the said JOHN TROTT,
And how on purpose to disgrace him,
The dog had dared with clubs to face him!
Nay further, the presuming elf
Was fain to *set up for himself*,
Intent to form some new alliance,
And bid old DAD a stern defiance!
This spake he in a furious pother,
To make them pounce upon their brother.

The obedient boys heard father out,
Then—looked indifferently about;
Some said, JOHN in the main was right,
Although a *kettle impolite;*
That gentle means, instead of passion,
Were properest for the sad occasion;
That none could *drive* a lad so brave;
'Twere best to *coax* him to behave;
That, really, on the whole, they'd rather
Stand up for JOHN, than *stand* by Father!
Some said that JOHN was *wrong*—but still
To *punish* him seemed shocking ill!
He was their brother—they *must* like him,
And, Father, we can't let you strike him;
For, if we help you, in this fuss,
Some day you may come down on us:
The fittest course to end the fray
Is—give the fellow his own way;
Let him but manage as he pleases,
At once this household wrangling ceases,
And we shall be, as heretofore,
A happy family once more.
This wise advice was, to be sure,
Disinterested, as 'twas pure;—
But well the old man knew, the door,
Opened for one, would let out more;
(As a whole flock of sheep will each
Follow the ram that makes a breach;)
And, well-convinced he had the *power*
To make the rebel's spirit cower,
Resolved to show the spunk that *he* did,
He gave no ground—no point conceded.
Words crowd on words, and threats on threats,
Whilst neither side the advantage gets;
The Father prates of legal forms,
The Son for Independence storms,
And while the writs are out for JOHNY,
Still shakes the cudgels at old Croney,
The bloodless battle, as it rages,
The neighbor's eyes and ears engages;
Such *wordy* war, such fierce *sham*-fighting,
All curious folk take vast delight in,
And wonder if the Son or Sire
Shall victory gain—without a fire!
When some espouse the old man's cause,
And wish success to "rights and laws,"
Hundreds bawl out, with brazen throat,
"Hurrah for *pluck*, and brave JOHN TROTT!"

The Bostonians have discovered that the boys of our city have a game, bearing the mysterious cognomination of "shinney," and are puzzling their brains to find out the manner in which it is performed, and the qualifications necessary thereto. If one of them will pay us a visit at the present time and will walk any street for ten minutes, he will learn both what "shinney" is and why it is called so. It is an Olympic game, many a one returns limping from it, and it is performed with a number of crooked sticks, and a ball, a brickbat, or a cold potatoe, whichever is the most convenient; between which object, and the shins of the players, the aforesaid crooked sticks are in active operation; hence the term 'shinney.' —There are many amateurs of shinney, who singly perambulate the streets, with the crooked instrument of torture in their hands, spying about for a moveable, under a two pounds weight, and as dirty as possible.—When such a thing is found, it is mounted upon a carriage step, and the dept, with a flourishing blow, sends it, whizzling, among the unfortunate wayfarers. Such is shinney! Like playing on the clarionet, it is pleasant to the perpetrators and destructive to the innocent.—*Pennsylvania.*

Some years since, a man, who had more spare money than good sense, suffered himself to be sued for a debt of about two dollars. Enraged at the audacity of the plaintiff, he resolved to put every engine of the law in motion, "to keep him out of his money," and accordingly applied to a gentleman of the bar for his professional aid to effect this object. After listening to his statement of the case, the attorney demanded a fee of only three dollars, which the defendant promptly paid down; highly gratified with the smallness of the sum required. The attorney went to the magistrate's office and paid the debt and costs with the three dollars which he had just received from his client. They met in a few days after, when the man inquired of the attorney whether he had attended to the case, and what had been the result. "Yes," replied the lawyer, "and I have completely *nonsuited* the plaintiff—he'll never trouble you any more."

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a cheap and carefully selected assortment of

HATS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SHOES AND BOOTS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CAPS.

He may be found three doors west from the Market House, on the north side of Hay street, where he is prepared to sell bargains, either at wholesale or retail. Merchants and others would do well to call immediately and examine his assortment

Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER.

G. HURLBUTT.

September 25. 99tf.

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c , which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,
300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B. do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes.
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards,
Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf.

GROCERIES.

15,000 Lbs. prime green and Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. good New Orleans Sugar,
A few barrels and half barrels of very superior brown Sugar,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
150 sides sole Leather,
28 best quality Grindstones.

The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for Country produce, on very favorable terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

November 13. §6-tf §

FISH!!

75 Barrels No. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL,
No. 1 SALMON, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

December 24. 12tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70t.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN

N.B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (15tf.) H. H

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25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf

JACKSON HOTEL.

Liberty Point, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. §8 tf.§

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL O JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

FISH.

20 Boxes prime Cod FISH.
For sale by A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their

Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable, Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, & Cotton Cards,

Foolscap and Letter Paper,

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c. &c.

Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLESALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves, they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

General Assortment of

Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,
Kerseys and Sattinetts,
Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,
Sup. fancy and common Prints,
Red, white, and green Flannels,
Point, duffle, and rose Blankets,
Tickings and Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Cambric Muslins,
5 4 and 6 4 Jackonett Muslins,
Swiss Collars and Capes,
Bobbinett and cotton Laces,
Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,
Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832 6-tf

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

AN unusually large supply of GARDEN SEEDS, of every description, raised by J. L. Belden of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and of the growth of 1832, just received and for sale by

J. CAMPBELL.

January 1, 1833. 13-tf

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers

JOSEPH BAKER

New Watches, Jewelry, &c.

J. CAMPBELL,

HAS just received and offers for sale, at his Old Stand, a few doors West of the Market Square, a new and handsome assortment of

WATCHES,

AND

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE, FINE CUTLERY, MILITARY GOODS, MATHEMATICAL and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FINE PAINTS, PERFUMERY, &c. together with almost every article usually found in establishments of the kind.

Fayetteville, Dec. 4. 9-tf

☞Clock and Watch repairing and other work in the line thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Notice to Travellers,

FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton, Marion Court House, and Georgetown, leaves the Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.

This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Pee Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Houses of accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or further information, at the Planter's Hotel

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietor.*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

December 10. 10tf.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather TRAVELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. §6-tf.§

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Sirup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder

Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DALLEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832 99-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the following GOODS

Which we offer on very accommodating terms:-

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugars, bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do.,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and Madder.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832. §3-tf.§

The Subscriber,

OFFERS for sale at the Store recently occupied by Mr. O. P. Stark—

8 Hhds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide,
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon,
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 25 cents per bushel.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Oct. 15. 2-tf

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm. Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age. He has since acknowledged that his name is DEMPS, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 13. 6tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations.* His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do. Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins.
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c. &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs, Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6 4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low,*
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do, very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving direct from N. York, the supply of GROCERIES, which comprises general assortment of every article in their Their stock will in part comprise the following cles, viz.

38 hhds. P. Rico } SUGARS,
20 bbls. loaf and lump }
30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 ½ chests Imperial } TEAS,
14 ½ do. Gunpowder and Hyson }
165 bags prime green } COFFEE,
20 bbls. do do. }
120 ps. heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
42 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
55 boxes Tin Plate,
85 boxes Window Glass,
250 kegs cut Nails,
60 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 bundles hoop and band Iron,
16 ditto German and cast Steel,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. bar Lead,
75 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3 ceroons Spanish Flotant Indigo,
5 hhds. green Copperas,
60 kegs White Lead,
20 bbls. Tanner's and Lamp Oil,
20 doz. grass and bramble Scythe Blades,
10 do. patent rivetted and Cutting Knives,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

With a general assortment of Patent Medicines, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c,

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6tf

NOTICE

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his and the public that he has now on hand receiving a general assortment of

GOODS,

In the Store of the late Thomas Fuller, and to all those wishing to supply themselves with lowing articles to call and examine his stock intends to sell at the lowest market price for produce:—

15 Hhds. SUGAR, Porto Rico and New
5000 lbs green St. Jago Coffee,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
German, Blistered and Cast Steel,
192 pieces heavy Dundee and Tow Bags,
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides best sole Leather,
500 lbs. Harness Leather,
300 lbs. Skirting and Bridle Leather,
50 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
600 bushels Alum Salt,
600 bushels Cadiz do.,
126 sacks Liverpool do.,
50 kegs Nails and Brads,
10 bags Spice,
5 do. Pepper,

An assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, nets, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith's *Tools,* and Wool Cards, ready made Clothes and Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Loaf Sugar, &c.

JONES FULL

October 29. §4-tf.§

New and Cheap Fancy Goods

H. CAMPBELL, JR.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his and the Public, that he will still remain old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, doors above the Market House, where he is ceiving a large supply of

Fall and Winter Goods

comprising all that is New and Fashionable, ly selected by himself, in New York and Phiphia; and is now determined to sell very lo Cash, Wholesale and Retail

It is particularly requested, that all those have been so often called on for payment of counts, and have hitherto neglected to do now make immediate payment, as it is necessa all old accounts should be settled without any

H. CAMPBELL.

***N. B.*—Daily Expected,** A Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IM AL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SU &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, dious to enumerate. H. C

Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832. 98-

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Wines And old Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

75 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE,
20 Hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Hyson Teas, in half and quarter chests canisters suitable for families,
Choice *old* Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
Superior *old* Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette Brand) in pipes quarter casks, warranted pure as imported
Holland Gin (Swan Brand) old Jamaica Rum Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavor
Fresh Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Oil, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger Cassia, Pimento, and London Mustard,
London Brown Stout Porter in pint & quart bottles
Philadelphia do do and Ale in do.
Stoughten's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemonrup, Sweet Chocolate and fine Table Soap Boxes,
Demyjohns assorted sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles
25 Barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
50 do Loaf and Lump do,
125 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,
15 bags English and American Wrought Nails assorted,
Duponts' Powder, bar Lead, and Shot,
3500 lbs. Sole Leather, small sides weighing from 15 to 18 lbs.
25 Boxes Soap, White Lead, Paints, Window Glass
5,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders *best* Chewing tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk. Copperas
Spanish White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits Turpentine and Lamp Black. &c. &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL

Fayetteville, August 28, 1832. §94-tf

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW

January 2, 1833. 61tf.